

SIT

When we *fit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Decay of Piety.*
 16. To *SIT down*. To begin a siege.
 Nor would the enemy have *sate* down before it, till they had done their business in all other places. *Clarendon.*
 17. To *SIT down*. To rest; to cease satisfied.
 Here we cannot *fit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*
 18. To *SIT down*. To settle; to fix abode.
 From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Gotes *sat down*. *Spenser.*
 19. To *SIT out*. To be without engagement or employment.
 They are glad, rather than *fit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare ineptitude. *Bp. Sander's Judgment.*
 20. To *SIT up*. To rise from lying to sitting.
 He that was dead, *sat up*, and began to speak. *Luke vii.*
 21. To *SIT up*. To watch; not to go to bed.
 Be courtly,
 And entertain, and feast, *fit up*, and revel;
 Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames
 Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
 Of freedom. *Ben. Johnson.*
 Some *fit up* late at winter-fires, and fit
 Their sharp-edg'd tools. *Moy.*
 Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*
 To *SIT*. *v. a.*
 1. To keep the seat upon.
 Hardly the muse can *fit* the head-strong horse,
 Nor would he, if he could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*
 2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *fit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.
 The happiest youth viewing his progress through,
 What perils pass, what crosses to ensue,
 Would shut the book, and *fit him* down and die. *Shakspeare.*
 He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *sat him* down,
 and we *sat down* with him. *Bacon.*
 Thus *sat* down,
 But not at rest or ease of mind,
 They *sat* them down to weep. *Milton.*
 3. To be settled to do business.
 The court was *sat* before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*
 SITE. *n. f.* [from *situs*, Latin.]
 1. Situation; local position.
 The city *fell* he strongly fortifies,
 Three sides by *site* well defended has. *Fairfax.*
 Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*
 If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*
 Before my view appear'd a structure fair,
 Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*
 2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture, or situation of a thing with respect to itself; but improperly.
 And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
 In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
 And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson's Spring.*
 SITFAST. *n. f.* [from *sit* and *fast*.]
 A hard knob growing under the fiddle. *Farris's Dict.*
 SITHE. *adv.* [from *situate*, French.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.
 What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom notwithstanding, *sithe* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed. *Hooker.*
 Not I, my lord; *sithe* true nobility
 Warrants these words in princely courtesie. *Shakspeare.*
 I thank you for this profit, and from hence
 I'll love no friend, *sithe* love breeds such offence. *Shakspeare.*
 SITHE. *n. f.* [from *sit*, Saxon.] This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology. The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.
 Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
 Live registred upon our brazen tombs;
 And then grace us in the disgrace of death:
 When, spite of cormorant-devouring time,
 Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
 That honour which shall bare his *sithe's* keen edge;
 And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakspeare.*
 Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a *sithe*, and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*
 There rude impetuous rage does form and fret;
 And there, as master of this murdering brood,
 Swinging a huge *sithe*, stands impartial death,
 With endless business almost out of breath. *Craib.*
 The milk-maid singeth blithe,
 And the mower whets his *sithe*. *Milton.*

SIX

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
 But useless lances into *sithes* shall bend,
 And the broad falchion in a plough-share end. *Pope.*
 Gray'd o'er their seats the form of time was found,
 His *sithe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*
 But, Stella, say, what evil tongue
 Reports you are no longer young?
 That time fits with his *sithe* to mow
 Where erst sat Cupid with his bow.
 Echo no more returns the cheerful sound
 Of sharpening *sithe*. *Thomson's Summer.*
 SITHE. *adv.* [Now contracted to *since*. See *SINCE*.] Since; in latter times.
 This over-running and wafting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithe* have afflicted that land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
 SITHE. *n. f.* Times. *Spenser.*
 SITHE. *adv.* Since. *Spenser.*
 SITTER. *n. f.* [from *sit*.]
 1. One that sits.
 The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*
 2. A bird that broods.
 The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 SITTING. *n. f.* [from *sit*.]
 1. The posture of sitting on a seat.
 2. The act of resting on a seat.
 Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up rising. *Psalm.*
 3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.
 Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*
 4. A meeting of an assembly.
 I'll write you down;
 The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,
 What you must say. *Shakspeare.*
 I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*
 5. A course of study uninterrupted.
 For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*. *Lake.*
 6. A time for which one sits without rising.
 What more than madnefs reigns,
 When one short *sitting* many hundred drains,
 And not enough is left him to supply
 Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*
 7. Incubation.
 Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*
 SITUATE. *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Latin.]
 1. Placed with respect to any thing else.
 He was resolved to chafe a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*
 Within a trading town they long abide,
 Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden's Nun's Priory.*
 The eye is a part so artificially compos'd, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security. *Ray on the Creation.*
 2. Placed; confining.
 Earth hath this variety from heav'n,
 Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 SITUATION. *n. f.* [from *situate*; *situatio*, French.]
 1. Local respect; position.
 Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison's Italy.*
 2. Condition; state.
 Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God. *Roger's Sermons.*
 SIX. *n. f.* [from *six*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.
 No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*
 That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 SIX and seven. *n. f.* To be at *six* and *seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion.
 All is uneven,
 And every thing is left at *six* and *seven*. *Shakspeare.*
 In 1583, there sat in the see of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would set all at *six* and *seven*, or at *six* and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*
 What blinder bargain e're was driv'n,
 Or wager laid at *six* and *seven*. *Hudibras.*
 John once, turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *six* and *seven*. *Arbuthnot.*
 The goddess would no longer wait;
 But railing from her chair of state,
 Left all below at *six* and *seven*,
 Harnes'd her doves and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*
 SIXPENCE.

SIZ

SIXPENCE. *n. f.* [from *six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling.
 Where have you left the money that I gave you?
 Oh!—*sixpence* that I had. *Shakspeare.*
 The wisest man might blush,
 If I—lov'd *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*
 SIXSCORE. *adj.* [from *six* and *score*.] Six times twenty.
 Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*
 The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*
 SIXTEEN. *adj.* [from *six* and *teen*.] Six and ten.
 I have been begging *sixteen* years in court. *Shakspeare.*
 It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times. *Bacon.*
 If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*
 SIXTEENTH. *adj.* [from *six* and *teen*.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.
 The first lot came forth to Jehoiah, the *sixteenth* to Immer. *1 Chron. xxiv. 14.*
 SIXTH. *adj.* [from *six*, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.
 You are more clement than vile men,
 Who of their broken debtors take
 A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakspeare.*
 There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the sixth, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*
 SIXTH. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part.
 Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. *Chapin's Philos. Principles.*
 SIXTHLY. *adv.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place.
 Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*
 SIXTIETH. *adj.* [from *six* and *ty*, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.
 Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 such parts. *Digby on Bodies.*
 SIXTY. *adj.* [from *six* and *ty*, Saxon.] Six times ten.
 When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*
 Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 SIZE. *n. f.* [from *size*, rather *size*, from *incisa*, Latin; or from *size*, French.] Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.
 I ever married my friends,
 With all the *size* that verity
 Would with us lasting suffer. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
 If any decayed ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a *size* less than bigger. *Raleigh.*
 The distance judg'd for shot of every *size*,
 The linlocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*
 Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *size*, that are more remote. *Locke.*
 The martial goddess,
 Like these, Telemachus, in voice and *size*,
 With speed divine, from street to street the flies;
 She bids the mariners prepare to stand. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 2. [From *size*, old French.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a *size* at Cambridge.
 'Tis not in thee
 To cut off my train, to scant my *sizes*,
 And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt
 Against my coming in. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*
 3. Figurative bulk; condition.
 This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *size* and quality.
 They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, intended for the middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*
 4. [From *size*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.
 To *size*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To adjust, or arrange according to *size*.
 The foxes weigh the geese they carry,
 And ere they venture on a stream,
 Know how to *size* themselves and them. *Hudibras.*
 Two troops to match'd were never to be found,
 Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,
 In stature *size'd*. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*
 2. [From *size*.] To settle; to fix.
 There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *size* weights and measures. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with *size*.
Size'd. *adj.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude.
 What my love is, proof hath made you know,
 And as my love is *size'd*, my fear is so. *Shakspeare.*
 9

SKE

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *size'd* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*
 SKEAFABLE. *adj.* [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky.
 He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *skeafable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*
 SIZER. or SERVITOR. *n. f.* A certain rank of students in the universities.
 They make a scramble for degree:
 Masters of all sorts and of all ages,
 Keepers, sub-fifers, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbet.*
 SIZERS. *n. f.* See SCISSARS.
 A hutterice and pincers, a hammer and naile,
 An apron and *sizers* for head and for taile. *Tusser.*
 SIZINESS. *n. f.* [from *size*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.
 In rheumatism, the *siziness* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats. *Floyer on the Humours.*
 Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*
 SIZY. *adj.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous.
 The blood is *sizy*, the alkalescent salts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
 SKADDLIT. *n. f.* [from *scadl*, Saxon.] Hurt; damage. *Di. 2.*
 SKADDONS. *n. f.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*
 SKEN. *n. f.* [from *skene*, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.
 Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of sley'd silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakspeare.*
 Our file should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben. Johnson.*
 Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*
 SKAINSMAKE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *skain*, or *skan*, a knife, and *mate*, a mellmate.] It is remarkable that *met*, Dutch, is a knife.
 Scurvy knave, I am none of his slyt gills;
 I am none of his *skainmates*. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
 SKATE. *n. f.* [from *scate*, Saxon.]
 1. A flat sea fish.
 2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.
 They sweep
 On founding *skates* a thousand different ways,
 In circling poise swift as the winds. *Thomson.*
 SKEL. *n. f.* [Irish and Erse; *razene*, Saxon.] A short sword; a knife.
 Any disposed to do mischief, may under his mantle privily carry his head-pieces, *skels*, or pistol, to be always ready. *Spenser.*
 The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skels*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 SKEG. *n. f.* A wild plum.
 SKEGGER. *n. f.*
 Little salmon called *skiggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound yet never thrive to any bigness. *Watt's Angler.*
 SKELETON. *n. f.* [from *skelos*, Greek.]
 1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincy.*
 When rattling bones together fly,
 From the four corners of the sky;
 When sinews o'er the *skeletons* are spread,
 Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*
 A *skeleton*, in outward figure,
 His meagre corps, though full of vigour,
 Would halt behind him were it bigger. *Swift.*
 2. The compages of the principal parts.
 The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world. *Hale.*
 The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Watt.*
 SKELEUM. *n. f.* [from *skelos*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skin.*
 SKEP. *n. f.* [from *scippen*, lower Saxon, to draw.]
 1. *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in.
 A pitchfork, a doongfork, sieve, *skep*, and a bin. *Tusser.*
 2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep*.
 SKEPTICK. *n. f.* [from *skelto*, Gr. *skelto*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.
 Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *skepticks* in religion. *Dec. of Piety.*
 Survey
 Nature's extended face, then *skepticks* say,
 In this wide field of wonders can you find
 No art. *Blackmore.*
 With too much weakness for the stoicks pride,
 With too much knowledge for the *skepticks* side,
 Man hangs between. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
 The